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## CHINESE DISPERSES DANGEROUS MATERIALS PLANTS

The Government Administration Council issued a directive on 17 August 1950 to the regional governments to the effect that all plants and factories manufacturing explosives or dangerous chemicals and all enterprises and organizations handling such material must disperse the plants, factories, and dangerous materials outside city limits according to specified requirements. Canton and Peiping have issued regulations in compliance with this directive, ostensibly to safeguard the lives and property of residents of the cities and to protect cultural buildings against fires and explosives resulting from the existence of such factories and materials.

CANTON ISSUES REGULATIONS ON RELOCATION -- Canton, Nan-fang Jih-pao, 4 Nov 50

On 4 November 1950, the Canton Municipal government issued regulations on the control of combustible and inflammable materials within the city. The regulations were formulated as a result of widespread damage to persons and property by fires and explosions resulting from such materials. The regulations are in line with the orders of the Government Administration Council, issued on 17 August 1950, and of the Central and South China Military and Administrative Committee, issued on 1 September 1950.

The main points of the regulations are as follows:

Article 1

All combustible or inflammable materials, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, which are or have been stored, used in business transactions, fabricated, or left behind by KMT troops and now in the possession of individuals, government agencies, popular organizations, and public or private enterprises, shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of these regulations. Such materials shall include:

a. Land mines, torpedoes, nautical mines, and all types of ammunition

b. Liquid fuels, such as gasoline, petroleum, and alcohol

c. Combustible chemical materials or industrial raw materials



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Article 2

In view of the varying nature of these materials, three types of measures shall be taken: restriction, removal, and control. Action in accordance with these regulations shall be completed within one month from the date of promulgation.

a. Restriction

Restrictive measures, to be applied to all military goods of an explosive nature, are as follows:

(1) Government agencies, popular organizations, and public enterprises which are in possession of such materials may not store them within the city limits.

(2) Individuals or organizations who possess such materials and who voluntarily turn them in or report them shall be suitably rewarded, but those who retain them without reporting shall be punished. Those returning or reporting ammunition shall be awarded 3.000-5,000 yuan per catty; for land mines, torpedoes, nautical mines, hand grenades, detonators, and other types of shells, 2,000-5,000 yuan apiece.

b. Removal

Materials in excess of the amounts listed below which are in the possession of retail commercial establishments, public and private manufacturers of inflammable goods, or chemical works shall all be moved beyond the confines of the city:

(1) Gasoline -- over 500 gallons if stored in a safe place; over 50 gallons if not properly stored.

(2) Petroleum -- over 500 gallons if stored in a safe place; over 100 gallons if not properly stored.

(3) Alcohol -- over 100 gallons if stored in a safe place; over 10 gallons if not properly stored.

(4) Red phosphorus -- over five cases (each case consisting of 18 smaller receptacles).

(5) Caustic substances -- over three cases.

(6) White phosphorus -- over 1,000 market catties.

(7) Firecrackers -- over 5,000 cases.

(8) Magnesium powder -- over 50 cases (15-pound cases).

(9) Matches -- over 15 cases (each case containing 120 cartons; metallic cases need not be transferred).

Dispersal points for the above materials must be approved by the Municipal Bureau of Public Security before the move may be made.

c. Control

Liquid fuels and combustible chemicals used by private firms or in chemical experiments shall come within the scope of control measures if not in excess of the amounts previously outlined. Such materials must be inspected by the Bureau of Public Security and, if found to be harmful to public safety,





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must be subject to adequate control measures, such as increased firefighting equipment, guard systems, or safe storage. The following regulations shall also apply:

(1) Liquid fuels of a combustible nature, such as gasoline, petroleum and alcohol, may not be refined in densely populated areas.

(2) Granaries may not be located next to government offices, popular organizations, schools, factories, business establishments, public entertainment places, or private homes.

Article 3

Garrison forces and military offices which possess inflammable or combustible materials shall satisfactorily dispose of them on their own initiative.

Article 4

During the liquidation period, the Bureau of Public Security may at any time, in conjunction with other concerned agencies, carry out supervision and inspection activities.

Article 5

Punishment for violation of these regulations may include fines, suspension of business operations, or confiscation of goods.

PEIPING TO REMOVE DANGEROUS INDUSTRIES -- Hong Kong, Hsing-tao Jih-pao. 24 Oct 50

In accordance with /central government/ orders, all Peiping factories producing materials of an explosive, inflammable, or poisonous nature are being moved to a designated area south of the city. This action is being taken to safeguard the lives and property of the residents of the city and to protect cultural buildings. A Factory Removal Committee, representing the Bureaus of Industry, Public Security and Reconstruction, and the Capital Planning Committee, has been established to direct the operation. The Bureau of Civil Affairs is participating by making arrangements with lower level government for land and housing. Construction of a new factory for the Peiping Oxygen Works has already begun and new sites have been approved for the Tan-hua, Hou-sheng, Yen-pin, and Pao-kuang match factories, the Hsin-chung-kuo, Chu-yuan and Li-feng chemical works, and the Chiu-lung-chai and Shun-ch'eng fireworks plants. Ten units are still seeking new locations. Those with little capital are putting up new factories on a joint basis.

The factory removal program, including a time limit for completion of the project, was announced by the municipal government in the early part of September 1950. The Bureau of Industry then explained the program to the factory owners, all of whom recognized the necessity of moving their plants and began to draw plans for solving problems attendant on the move.

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